TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry 1 sector, Utah, 2006

			Goods p	roducing					Service	providing			
Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities (number)	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transpor- tation, and utilities	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	and	Other services
Total	60	27	7	15	5	29	13	3			7		
Contact with objects and equipment	9	6				3							
Struck by object	3	5											
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objectsFalls	3			 5									
Fall to lower level	6	6		5									
Exposure to harmful substances or environments Contact with electric current	7					5							
Transportation accidents	30	12	3	7		16	8						
Highway accident Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	16	7		5		8	4						
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	3												
Noncollision accident						5 4	3 3						
Aircraft accident	9					6							
During takeoff or landing Aircraft accident, n.e.c	5 4					3							
Assaults and violent acts						5					3		
Self-inflicted injurySuicide, attempted suicide	5 3					4							

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Utah, 2006

	Total					Age				
Event or exposure ¹	fatalities (number)	Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Total	60				6	11	14	18	6	4
Contact with objects and equipment	9							3		
Contact with objects and equipment Struck by object Struck by falling object Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	6							3		
Struck by falling object	3									
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	3									
Falls	7						3			
Fall to lower level	6						3			
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	7							3	3	
Contact with electric current	3						=	. 3		
Transportation accidents	30				3	5	7	10	3	
Highway accident	16						4	6		
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	6							3		
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming Noncollision accident	3									
Noncollision accident	/									
Jack-knifed or overturnedno collision										
Aircraft accident	9					4				
During takeoff or landingAircraft accident, n.e.c.	3									
Assaults and violent acts	6						2			
Self-inflicted injury]					3			
Suicide, attempted suicide										

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not

elsewhere classified." Data for 2006 are preliminary.

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Utah, 2006

				Event or	exposure ¹		
Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	60	30	6	9	7	7	
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴	. 55 . 5	28 	5 	8	7 	6	
Gender							
Men		27 3	5 	9	7 	7	
Age							
Under 16 years	 6 11 14	 3 5 7 10	 3	 3	 3	 3	
55 to 64 years65 years and over	. 6	3 	 	 	 	3	
Race or Ethnic Origin ⁶							
White, non-Hispanic	 6 	25 	6 	7 	5 	7 	

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2006 are preliminary.

² Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁵ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁶ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Utah, 2006

			Trar	nsportation incid	dents		Homicides				
Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides		
Total	. 60	30	16			11					
Management occupations	. 4	3	3								
Management occupations Other management occupations	. 4	3	3								
Architecture and engineering occupations	. 3										
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	. 3										
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners	. 3										
Construction and extraction occupations	. 18	8	4								
Construction trades workers	. 11	4									
Construction equipment operators	. 3	3									
Operating engineers and other construction											
equipment operators	. 3	3									
Extraction workers	. 4										
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	. 3										
Production occupations Other production occupations	. 5										
Other production occupations	. 3										
Transportation and material moving occupations	. 14	12	8			4					
Air transportation workers	. 4	4				4					
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	. 4	4				4					
Commercial pilots	. 4	4				4					
Motor vehicle operators	. 9	8	8								
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers		8	8								
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	. 7	6	6								

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate

no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2006 are preliminary.

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Utah, 2006

				Event or e	exposure ²		
Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	60	30	6	9	7	7	
Management occupations Other management occupations. Architecture and engineering occupations. Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations. Health diagnosing and treating practitioners. Construction and extraction occupations. Construction trades workers. Construction equipment operators. Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators. Extraction workers. Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations. Production occupations. Other production occupations Transportation and material moving occupations. Air transportation workers. Aircraft pilots and flight engineers.	3 3 4 3 5 5	3 3 8 4 3 3 12			 66 5- 	 33	
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers Commercial pilots. Motor vehicle operators Driver/sales workers and truck drivers Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	4 9	4 4 8 8 8 6	 	 	 	 	

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry ¹ sector, Utah, 2006

			Goods p	roducing					Service	providing		
Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ²	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transpor- tation, and utilities	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Other services
Total	60	27	7	15	5	29	13	3			7	
Primary Source ³												
Chemicals and chemical products Machinery Parts and materials Machine, tool, and electric parts Persons, plants, animals, and minerals Structures and surfaces Floors, walkways, ground surfaces Floors Floor of building Vehicles Air vehicle Air vehicle Airopeller-driven aircraft Highway vehicle, motorized Automobile Truck Pickup truck Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck	5 6 3 8 7 5 4 30 9 8 6 17 3 12	 3 3 3 7 6 5 5 4 11 8 8 7 4	33			 3 3 17 6 6 6 8 8 5						
Other sources Secondary Source ⁴	3											
Machinery Construction, logging, and mining machinery Parts and materials Structures and surfaces Other structural elements.	3	4 4 3	 	 4 3	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry 1 sector, Utah, 2006 - continued

			Goods p	roducing					Service	providing			
Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ²	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transpor- tation, and utilities	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Structures Tools, instruments, and equipment Vehicles Highway vehicle, motorized Truck. Other sources Atmospheric and environmental conditions Weather and atmospheric conditions	3 5 7 6 4 8 7 7	 4 	 		 	 3 3 6 6 6	 	 	 			 	

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "perpetrator" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2006 are preliminary.

² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For most transportation incidents, the primary source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. For most falls, the primary source identifies the surface or object contacted.

⁴ The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road divider, etc.) is the secondary source.

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Utah, 2006

Industry ¹	Fata	llities	Private sect salary v	•	Governme	nt workers ³	Self-employ	ed workers ⁴
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	60	100.0	51	100.0	4	100.0	5	100.0
Goods Producing	27	45.0	25	49.0				
Natural Resources and Mining	7	11.7	5	9.8				
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3	5.0						
Mining ⁵	4	6.7	4	7.8				
Support Activities for Mining Support Activities for Mining Support Activities for Mining Drilling Oil and Gas Wells	3 3 3 3	5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	3 3 3 3	5.9 5.9 5.9 5.9	 	 	 	
Construction	15	25.0	15	29.4				
Construction	15	25.0	15	29.4				
Specialty Trade Contractors Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors Building Finishing Contractors Other Specialty Trade Contractors Site Preparation Contractors	3 4	16.7 5.0 6.7 5.0 5.0	10 3 4 3 3	19.6 5.9 7.8 5.9 5.9	 	 	 	
Manufacturing	5	8.3	5	9.8				
Manufacturing	5	8.3	5	9.8				
Service providing	33	55.0	26	51.0	4	100.0	3	60.0
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	13	21.7	11	21.6				
Transportation and Warehousing	8	13.3	8	15.7				
Truck Transportation	5 3	8.3 5.0	5 3	9.8 5.9			 	
Information	3	5.0	3	5.9				
Information	3	5.0	3	5.9				
Publishing Industries (Except Internet)	3	5.0	3	5.9				

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Utah, 2006 - Continued

Industry ¹	Fata	llities	Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
·	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Newspaper, Periodical, Book, and Directory Publishers	3	5.0	3	5.9				
Education and Health Services	7	11.7	7	13.7				
Health Care and Social Assistance	5	8.3	5	9.8				
Public Administration	4	6.7			4	100.0		
Public Administration	4	6.7			4	100.0		

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

⁴ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Utah, 2006

	Total -		Trar	sportation incid	dents			Homicides	
Industry ¹	l otal fatalities (number)	Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway Incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total	60	30	16			11			
Private Industry	56	28	15			10			
Goods Producing	27	12	7						
Natural Resources and Mining	7	3							
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3								
Mining ²	4								
Support Activities for Mining Support Activities for Mining Support Activities for Mining Drilling Oil and Gas Wells	3 3 3 3	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	
Construction	15	7	5						
Construction	15	7	5						
Specialty Trade Contractors	10 3 4 3 3	5 3 3	3 	 	 	 	 	 	
Manufacturing	5								
Manufacturing	5								
Service providing	29	16	8			8			
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	13	8	4			4			
Transportation and Warehousing	8	6	4						
Truck Transportation	5 3	3 	3 		 				
Information	3								

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Utah, 2006 - continued

			Trar	sportation incid		Homicides			
Industry ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway Incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	l otal	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Information	3								
Publishing Industries (Except Internet)	3 3	 	 		 		 		
Education and Health Services	7								
Health Care and Social Assistance	5								
Government ³	4								

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Utah, 2006

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transpor- tation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total		60	30	6	9	7	7	
Private Industry		56	28	6	9	6	7	
Goods Producing		27	12		6	6		
Natural Resources and Mining		7	3					
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	. 11	3						
Mining ⁵	. 21	4						
Support Activities for Mining Support Activities for Mining Support Activities for Mining Drilling Oil and Gas Wells	. 2131 . 21311	3 3 3 3	 	 	 	 	 	
Construction		15	7			5		
Construction	. 23	15	7			5		
Specialty Trade Contractors. Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors. Building Finishing Contractors. Other Specialty Trade Contractors. Site Preparation Contractors.	. 2381 . 2383 . 2389	10 3 4 3 3	5 3 3	 	 	5 3 	 	
Manufacturing		5						
Manufacturing	. 31-33	5						
Service providing		29	16	5	3		5	
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		13	8					
Transportation and Warehousing	. 48-49	8	6					
Truck Transportation		5 3	3 	 		 		
Information		3						
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See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Utah, 2006 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transpor- tation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Information	. 51	3						
Publishing Industries (Except Internet)	511 5111	3 3	 	 	 			
Education and Health Services		7		3				
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	5		3				
Government ⁶		4		ł	-1			

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

 $^{^{\}rm 6}$ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.